

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 2.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884.

NO. 4.

## LEGAL.

**D. H. COOPER.**  
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.  
BRANDON, MAN.  
Agent for Freehold Loan and Savings Company.

**W. A. MACDONALD.**  
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.  
CUM GRATIA, etc.  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
OFFICE—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

**DAILY & COLDWELL.**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,  
Sole Agents for the Imperial Bank of Canada.  
**MONEY TO LOAN**  
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

**T. RIVER DAILY.** Geo. H. COLDWELL.

**C. A. DURAND.**  
Barrister, Etc.,  
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue, Corner  
of Queen Street.

**SIFTON & SIFTON,**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.,  
Money to loan on farm property, school de-  
bents, etc., on reasonable terms.

Office—Masonic Block, Rosser Avenue  
Communications for taking a day's notice for Ontario.

**HENDERSON & HENDERSON.**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,  
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.  
Money to loan on improved farm property.  
T. O. A. Henderson. H. E. Henderson.

**MOTELS.**

**G. H. MUNROE.**  
Wholesale and retail dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,  
Liquors and Cigars.  
No. 200. Brandon.

**THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,**  
On the corner of the C.P.R. Railway.  
T. H. Towse—Proprietor.  
The best brands of liquors and cigars always  
in the bar.  
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

**MEDICAL.**

**DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,**  
L.R.C.P. (EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND),  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.  
A. MacDonald's law office.

**DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,**  
M.D., C.M., M.C.P.S., Que.  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and  
Ninth Street, over old post office.  
BRANDON.

**DR. J. McDAIRMID,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Honorary Graduate of University, Toronto.  
M. J. P. Office, Out and In.  
Office—Corner of Rosser Avenue and  
Ninth Street, over old post office, Brandon.

**DR. MATHESON,**  
PHYSICIAN, MANITOBA.

**DR. L. A. MORE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.  
Honorary Graduate of University, Toronto, M.C.P.  
& a Graduate of Manitoba.  
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Avenue and  
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Ninth Street, over old post office, Brandon.

**DENTAL.**

**F. E. DOERING,**  
DENTIST.  
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Office—Over T. J. Atkinson's store, Mole-  
nath Block, North-west corner Rosser Avenue  
and 10th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.  
Gold filling a specialty.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**R. P. MULLIGAN.**  
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

**FRED TORRANCE.**  
B.A. (Melbourne), V.S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)  
**VETERINARY SURGEON.**  
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.  
Telephone in Connection.  
Office and Laboratory, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

**Pocketbook Lost.**  
On the Curry's Landing trail on Friday after-  
noon, Oct. 25th, a large fair leather pocket-  
book, containing some money and papers.  
Any person finding the same will be suitably  
rewarded on returning same to Merchants' Bank  
Brandon.

H. W. G. Bunch.

**POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,**  
Dominion Land Surveyors,  
And Civil Engineers,  
CITY AND COUNTY ENGINEERS.  
Aug. 20th. Mainworth Block, Brandon.

**ARTHUR I. TIMEWELL & CO.,**  
Architects, Civil Engineers,  
and Surveyors,  
MASONIC BLOCK, BRANDON.  
Special attention to  
MILLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL  
ENGINEERING WORKS.

**J. SHORT,**  
MERCHAND TAILOR.  
Best in trial on hand. Perfect fit  
guaranteed.  
CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

**A.F. & A.M. O.S.**  
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,  
No. 19, is held on the Tuesday of each month.  
Visiting brethren invited.  
J. McDAIRMID, W.M.  
T. H. TOWSE, Sec.

**Merchants Bank**  
OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, \$6,700,000.  
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

President—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:

Belleville, Ottawa, Owen Sound,  
Berlin, Port Huron, Perth,  
Brampton, Prescott,  
Chatham, Galt,  
Georgetown, Hamilton,  
Kingston, London, Windsor,  
Niagara, Toronto, Walkerton,  
Windsor, Windsor, Windsor.

Branches in Manitoba:

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

Branches in the United States:

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain:—The Clydesdale Bank  
London, Glasgow and elsewhere.  
Bankers in New York:—The Bank of New York  
Bankers in St. Paul:—The First National Bank.  
Bankers in Minneapolis:—The Security Bank of  
Minnesota.

**BRANDON BRANCH.**

C. McKEITH, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-  
ness.

Money received on deposit and current rates of  
interest allowed.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada  
and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued  
available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-  
ters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for  
Banks and private parties.

**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-  
master General, will be received at Ottawa  
until noon, on 7th NOVEMBER, 1884, for the  
conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a pro-  
posed Contract for four years, once per week, each  
way, between

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## The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday at 11 o'clock for the  
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain  
full telegraphic and market reports and a full  
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion  
news and carefully written editorials upon all  
public questions.  
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-  
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.  
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125 00	\$75 00	\$50 00	\$25 00
2 "	250 00	150 00	100 00	50 00
3 "	375 00	225 00	150 00	75 00
4 "	500 00	300 00	200 00	100 00
5 "	625 00	375 00	250 00	125 00
6 "	750 00	450 00	300 00	150 00
7 "	875 00	525 00	350 00	175 00
8 "	1000 00	600 00	400 00	200 00
9 "	1125 00	675 00	450 00	225 00
10 "	1250 00	750 00	500 00	250 00

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-  
vertising; all other advertising, such as Legal  
Notices, By-Laws, Sales, etc., charged at the rate  
of 12 cents per line for first insertion, and 6 cents  
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line  
will be estimated at 10 words, or the one-twelfth  
part of an inch in depth of one column.  
No text inserted under special heads in read-  
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.  
No paper, and no advertisements discontinued  
till all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,  
Editor and Publisher.

## SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION.

Fitman's Phonography by Mail.

W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

Loans on improved farms rapidly passed through.  
Charge in arrears.

Wm. L. Aikin, Winnipeg, Manager.

SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, 22, Brandon.

Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

## MARBLE WORKS

S. RAYMER & CO.,

Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of

HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE

MONUMENTS.

On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-  
nished on application.

All stones set up within a reasonable distance  
free of charge.

First-Class Work guaranteed.

Works—One Door North of Graham & Flamer-  
off's Shoe Store.

Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

J. D. BOWLEY,

AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

## T. LEE & CO.

Importers and manufacturers of all kinds

Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Brides, Whips, etc.

## SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-  
PAIRING TRUNKS.

## Oxen and Horses' Outfit

Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.



## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-  
master General, will be received at Ottawa  
until noon, on 7th NOVEMBER, 1884, for the  
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## BAT PORTAGE FIRE.

### A Number of Buildings De- stroyed Last Night.

### Defective Storepipes the Cause of the Blaze.

RAT PORTAGE Oct. 23.—A fire  
broke out here yesterday evening  
about 7 o'clock in the Alexander  
block. The building was occupied  
by M. Alexander & son as a millinery  
store, and T. H. Munson & Bro.  
druggists, both on the ground flat.  
J. Swanson and wife lived overhead,  
also two or three other young men  
who had rooms. The fire quickly  
spread and communicated with a  
building to the south known as the  
"Old Chicago House" occupied by  
Labarge and Bank as a restaurant.  
Both buildings were

QUICKLY CONSUMED.

White & Manahan's store im-  
mediately to the south, was also  
damaged. The principal losers are  
M. Alexander & son, loss of building  
\$2,500; damage to stock of mil-  
linery, \$500; T. H. Munson & Bro.,  
druggists, \$800. Labarge & Bardo  
had most of their stuff removed.  
Their loss will be small. White &  
Manahan's damage to stock of dry  
goods will probably be \$500. The  
people living up-stairs in the Alex-  
ander building will lose their furni-  
ture and clothing.

### THE CAUSE

is supposed to be defective store-  
pipes. The fire brigade worked  
nobly, but were hindered at the start  
by reason of the pump of the engine  
being frozen up.

The buildings destroyed are all  
wooden structures located on the  
west side of Main street, a distance  
from the Queen's Hotel, but on the  
opposite side. The building in  
which Miss Alexander, milliner, and  
Mr. Munson carried on business, was  
a frame block of rather flimsy build.  
Between it and the restaurant, and  
south of the latter building, was a  
vacant lot. Then came the building  
occupied by White, Manahan &  
Company. The last-named firm had  
stock valued at from two to four  
thousand dollars. It consisted of  
clothing, gent's furnishings, and  
boots and shoes. The stock was in-  
sured for about \$1,300. The Win-  
nipeg firm received a telegram from  
their agents this morning, saying  
that the stock was badly damaged.

### CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of this coun-  
cil was held on Monday evening at  
the city hall. Present, Mayor Daly,  
Alders Lee, Hughes, Bucke, Durst,  
Clement Smith and Cameron.

Minutes of last meeting read and  
signed.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

From T. A. Henderson, city solici-  
tor, concerning the account of W. J.  
White, stating that Mr. White could  
collect for work done at his usual  
rates, unless he had assented to the  
rates framed by the council. Laid  
over to hear of motions.

From a city solicitor stating that  
the council had no power to pull  
down the dilapidated building at  
the rear of the Masonic Block, the only  
thing they could do was to write to  
the owners telling them that if left  
in a dangerous state that they would  
be summoned under the fire by-law.  
Ordered to be filed.

From J. Fagan, stating that his  
father was fined for being found  
drunk on the streets and that he had  
paid the fine, and explaining that his  
father was not drunk but ill, and had  
gone to sleep in the street and ask-  
ing to have the fine remitted.

From the Rev. J. M. Wellwood,  
of Minnedosa, asking for the use of  
the city hall to hold a meeting of  
the School Board, for the municipali-  
ties, on Nov. 4th. Granted.

From D. A. Stewart of Pilot Mound  
stating that the St. Paul Minneapolis  
& Manitoba Railway Co., intended  
to run a railway to the international  
boundary to the west of Devils Lake  
and that it was proposed to run a  
branch from Brandon to connect  
with the American system. That  
notice had been sent to the different  
Reeves along the route, and that a  
meeting having this object in view,  
would be held at Pilot Mound on  
Nov. 7th, and he hoped for the co-  
operation of the people of Brandon,  
also, that they would send delegates  
to attend the meeting. Left over  
to hear of motions.

From Messrs. Anderson and Col-  
bert, of Winnipeg, concerning the  
Hamilton building lots with a view  
to arbitration. Referred to city so-  
licitor.

From J. C. Todd, for account of  
telephone company to be passed.  
Carried.

### INQUIRIES.

Ald. Durst inquired if the council  
intended to start a cattle  
fair in the city, he thought that if  
they held one before Christmas and  
one, say every three months after  
that it would be to the advantage both  
of farmers and the residents of the  
city.

### MOTIONS.

Sifton and Durst that the account  
of J. C. Todd be passed. Carried.

Durst and Sifton, that in the opin-  
ion of this council it is expedient to  
hold a cattle fair here every three  
months and that a committee con-  
sisting of Alders Lee, Adams, Bucke,  
Durst and Sifton, be appointed to  
wait upon the citizens and report to  
the council. Carried.

In reference to the building be-  
hind the Masonic Block, Ald. Cam-  
eron thought that the tin roof was  
dangerous as it might blow off and  
strike some passers-by.

Clement Smith thought that the  
council need not trouble much  
about it as the house was rapidly  
disappearing being taken by parties  
for kindling.

Sifton and Cameron, that the clerk  
be instructed to write to Messrs  
Hecker & Kenleyside, the owners,  
in reference to the building, and  
failing their taking notice, that the  
Chief of Police be instructed to take  
such measures as may seem neces-  
sary in the matter. Carried.

In the matter of Mr. Stewart's let-  
ter it was moved by Bucke and  
Hughes, that the Mayor be requested  
to call a public meeting on Tuesday  
evening next, the 31st inst., at the  
city hall, to consider the proposed  
railway from Brandon to the south-  
ern boundary and that the commu-  
nication of Mr. Stewart be laid over  
until said meeting. Carried.

That the account of W. J. White,  
be referred to the finance commit-  
tee.

Hughes and Sifton, that the mem-  
bers of the fire brigade be granted  
the use of the city hall, to hold their  
fortnightly meetings in, as long as  
the meetings do not interfere with  
the business of the council. Car-  
ried.

The council then adjourned.

### BRADWEDINE.

The threshers are nearly all busy.

Messrs. Lam and Harry English,  
are talking of getting a new thresh-  
ing machine (horse power) we  
wish them every success.

It is a curious fact that some peo-  
ple are continually in trouble with  
their neighbors for no cause at all.  
There is a man in this settlement  
who came from Mahara or some place  
in the "Old Sol," who is always  
wining about some body playing  
"sharp" on him. If a pig, or a  
hen, or a grader dies on him, he  
lays the blame on some of his neigh-  
bors.

Arthur McTaggart, (better known  
as the Earl of Cork,) has returned  
to Bradwedine, after a summer  
spent on the farm of our esteemed  
friend, Mr. Wm. Gortonlock. We  
hope that Mr. McTaggart will spend  
the winter with us.

### UNCLE GEORGE.

At the city council meeting on  
Monday a committee was appointed  
to interview the citizens, and try to  
establish a cattle fair, to be held  
here every three months. We hope  
that this project will not be allowed  
to fall through, as we believe it  
would be of great benefit both to the  
city, and surrounding district; but  
we would suggest that it be held  
monthly, as we believe Brandon is  
well able to support a good monthly  
market, for the sale of horses, cattle,  
hogs, hay, and all other kinds of  
agricultural produce; besides which  
it would be the means of bringing  
all the farmers together to exchange  
ideas, &c., and bring them in closer  
contact with our merchants, and im-  
plement agents &c.

### A GOOD RECORD.

Among the many thousand bottles of  
Hayward's Yellow Oil sold annually in Can-  
ada not one has ever failed to give satisfac-  
tion. It cures rheumatism, colds and all  
painful complaints and injuries.



MOVED BY GEORGE FORSTER, seconded by W. J. Manby, that the proposition of J. H. Wood, late treasurer of the County of Russell, be referred to the Reeves of Russell, Birtle and Shoal Lake, and the Mayor of the town of Birtle, for their approval with the recommendation that all the securities in the hands of the bondsmen be transferred to the Board instead of part of them as proposed before any action be taken to that end.

Carried.

Moved by C. A. Boulton, seconded by George Forster, that the Board of the Western Judicial District of Manitoba desires respectfully to draw the attention of the Dominion Government to the following information:—That the Western Judicial District comprises that portion of the Province of Manitoba lying between Ranges 17 to 23, and Townships 1 to 41 inclusive with an assessed valuation of real and personal property amounting to \$21,000,000 and an estimated population of 40,000; that this population and assessment have been the growth of four years, and exclusive of the city of Winnipeg the assessment represents about two fifths of the whole assessment of the Province.

That on account of the great extent and the geographical location of the Ridings of Manquette and Selkirk, and the recent rapid growth of these electoral divisions, the present representation in the House of Commons is totally inadequate to give a fair representation to the people of this District.

This Board, therefore, would respectfully urge upon the Dominion Government that in any deliberations they may hold with a view to giving increased representation to the North West Territories the foregoing facts may be taken into their favorable consideration. Carried.

From the Provincial Secretary, covering copy of order in council respecting indemnity to members of the Board was read and ordered to be printed.

In reference to file 660, from Sacramento, of Birtle, the Sec-treas, was instructed to inform him that the minutes of the Board would be published in the local papers and a copy of same sent to him.

Consideration of the special Auditor's report was resumed.

Report on old municipality of Shoal Lake.

Moved by C. A. Boulton, seconded by W. J. Manby, that the special Auditor's report in the financial position of the late municipality of Shoal Lake be adopted, and that the chairman be requested to call a meeting of the Reeves of the municipalities forming the late municipality of Shoal Lake and Manitoba at the town of Birtle, to assist in the readjustment of the old account. Carried.

The Auditors having reported certain vouchers as still wanting to complete action on municipality of Manitoba was deferred on this report.

Moved by C. A. Boulton, seconded by W. J. Manby, that the special Auditor's report on the books and accounts of the United Counties of Shoal Lake and Russell be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Geo. Forster, seconded by W. J. Helliwell, that the special Auditor's report on the books and accounts of the County of Brandon be and the same is hereby adopted. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Helliwell, seconded by Geo. Forster, that the special Auditor's report on the books and accounts of the late municipality of Brandon be and the same is hereby adopted. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Manby, seconded by W. J. Helliwell, that the special Auditor's report on the books and accounts of the late municipality of Minnedosa be and the same is hereby adopted. Carried.

Moved by C. A. Boulton, seconded by Geo. Forster, that in the opinion of this board, it is necessary and expedient that the several reports of special auditors be printed for circulation amongst the Reeves and councillors of the various municipalities in the district, be it therefore resolved that the secretary treasurer be and is hereby instructed to have 500 copies of said reports printed in pamphlet form along with the sec-treas's report herebefore ordered to be printed. Carried.

From the solicitor advising the card to accept the propositions

the settlement of J. H. Wood's indebtedness on certain conditions was read and ordered to be filed.

Moved by C. A. Boulton, seconded by Geo. Forster, that one month's rent be allowed to A. B. Wood after notice had been given him that the office rented from him for the purpose of the United Counties of Shoal Lake and Russell would no longer be required, and that the desk used in said office be sold to him for \$20 cash. Carried.

Moved by Geo. Forster, seconded by C. A. Boulton, that the special Auditor's report on the books and accounts of the municipality of Deloraine, from January 1st, to 15th May, 1884, be and the same is hereby adopted, and that the secretary treasurer if that municipality be requested to pay over the sum of \$177.83, shown to be due by him to the late municipality of Deloraine. Carried.

Moved by Geo. Forster, seconded by W. J. Helliwell, that the special Auditor's report on the books and accounts of the late Municipality of Deloraine be and the same is hereby adopted. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Helliwell, seconded by Geo. Forster, that the sec-treas, be instructed to write to J. S. Cresser and request him to return the amount found by the auditors to have been received by him in excess of what he was entitled to as warden of the United Counties of Shoal Lake and Russell. Carried.

Moved by Geo. Forster, seconded by W. J. Manby, that the board do meet again at the call of the chairman. Carried.

Cure for hicough.—Sit erect and inflate the lungs fully. Then, retaining the breath, bend forward slowly until the chest meets the knees. After slowly rising to the erect position, slowly exhale the breath. Repeat this process a second time, and the nerves will be found to have received an access of energy that will enable them to perform their natural functions.

"Rough on Corns." Ask for "Wells' Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard on soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Coughs." Ask for "Rough on Coughs," colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Throches 15c. Liquid, 25c.

Dr. Parole Abonge speaks very highly of the good effect of nuxvomica as a stimulant to the secretion of milk. He gives ten drops of the tincture three times a day, and explains its galactagogue properties by its action on the mammary gland exciting secretion, and by its stimulating action on the stomach, facilitating digestion. He recommends strychnia in recent cases of complete suppression of the secretion.

"Rough on Rats." Clear outcasts, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bad-hags, snakes, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Heart Palms. Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

Vitaphy.—This new system of practice is fully taught in the American Health College, in Fairmount, his city, and many are learning and practicing with great success in the cure of every disease, and its sanitation, connected with the college, board, nurse, and treats the most difficult cases, and cures the most hopeless invalids. All who need instruction or health should apply to Prof. J. B. Campbell, M.D., V. D., Fairmount, C. Cincinnati, Ohio, for further particulars. The many cures made there, and Dr. Campbell's long success in this city, gives hope to all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Thin People. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, sexual Debility, &c.

Dr. C. W. Bates says in the Eastern Medical Journal: "I have been using caulocora for the two past years and more. My first case was a woman who was threatened with miscarriage—second child—pain in the back of a bearing down nature; general malaise. Caulocora, given in teaspoonful doses, quieted them and she went her full time and was delivered of a fine healthy child. Second case was a woman who miscarried five months previously, she had constant lochial discharge. She was not a patient of mine at first. Eight ounces of caulocora administered in teaspoonful doses made a permanent cure. Third, case: an abortion; at five months with considerable flooding; anæsthesia did the work. Another woman, a woman delivered of her eleventh child; placenta retained; a teaspoonful of caulocora every hour brought her pains and expelled the after-birth in two

hours. To-day I have a case of miscarriage. Instant delivery, according as retained in thirty-six hours by the use of caulocora, the after-birth came away and the woman had a splendid getting up. I have used it in two cases of painful menstruation, and in both had the happy effect of alleviating all suffering.

Perry Davis' Pain-Expeller. Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief to a the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hand on it in the dark it need be.

"Buck's Pills." Quick, complete cure. All Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. \$1. Druggists.

A Successful Remedy. Mr. Bloomer, of Hamilton, Ont., suffered for many years with a painful running sore upon one of his legs, which baffled all attempts to heal until he used Burdock Blood Bitters, which speedily worked a perfect cure.

No Matter. No matter where pain, lameness or soreness exists, Haggard's Yellow Oil taken or applied will give immediate relief, and a positive cure quickly follows its use.

Prompt Measures. Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds and cure coughs in their early stages. Haggard's Pectoral Balm does this most speedily and effectually.

The action of phosphorus.—Dr. Morixi Miura, of Japan, by a series of observations and experiments upon rabbits and guinea pigs, has determined that phosphorus given to the mother can pass through the placenta and exert its injurious effects upon the fetus also.

A good tooth paste.—Dr. A. W. Harlan recommends the following: Precip. chalk, powd. borax, as oil, oil, myrrh, dr. oil, honey and glycerin, q. s. to make a soft paste; color rose pink; perfume to suit. To be used before retiring and after breakfast, on a brush not dipped in water and not to stiff.

An excellent salve for burns, etc.—Canada Balsam, beeswax, lard, as oil, ii. Melt these together and strain if necessary. In cold weather the proportion of the oil may be increased, if necessary to render it soft and easy to spread. This spread on cloth, and applied to burns or other sores is very valuable.

Honey in small-pox.—A physician in Peru now offers a remedy for small-pox, and we suppose the market will be stripped of this article for awhile in consequence. When will these empirical and unscientific remedies cease to be lauded by scientific men? If physicians who are constantly in search of some mysterious cure-all would devote the time so spent to real scientific study, themselves and the human race would be benefited.

## BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NOBMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shock and are comfortable. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

Farm For Sale or Rent, BEING North half Section 31, Township 11 Range 22. Through this is a running stream and no other water on the farm. Plenty of wood for building, fencing and firing for a lifetime. There is one Hundred (100) broken and broken ready for spring crop. A good granary 21 x 16. No better wheat land in Manitoba. It is a very desirable farm, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for landed property in Brandon. Box 42, Souris.

## HAIR DESTROYER.

HALEX. ROSS'S DEPILMATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms, one dollar per box, sent by post, securely packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-lys for light or dark color: Oil of Castor, for growth of hair; Cutting fluid; Bloom of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks; The Skin Tightener, for farrow; Liquid, for black specks; each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Remedy for cracked limbs, the Medicine for obesity, the Constipation pills, 25 cts. Nose Machine for sharpening the nose, 3 dollars. For soap, the remedy for the skin, is "Ross's Toilet Soap," 1 lb. All orders sent for stamps. H. Lamb, Conduit Street, High Holborn, London, England, and had through all chemists.

**Burdock Blood Bitters**  
Acts upon THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

## SUBSCRIBERS.

As we are resolved on getting the subscription list of the MAIL pre-paid as far as possible, as is the custom in all well-regulated offices, we make the following propositions: From those who took the paper from the First January or February, 1883, and have paid nothing since, we will

ACCEPT \$5

AND

GIVE A CLEAR RECEIPT

p to January, 1886, that is, receipt all arrears, and pay one year in advance.

From those who commenced in September, 1883, the first under present management, and have since paid nothing, we will

ACCEPT \$3.50

in full to January, 1886, that is, receipt all arrears, and pay one year and balance of this in advance; and from those who paid the present proprietor one year, and whose term has now expired some weeks since, we will accept \$2, and receipt until January, 1886. In the course of two or three weeks we will have such improvements completed in the paper as to make it one of the first in the Province, and every way worthy of the patronage of all independent-minded readers. As we intend to have no arrears in our books after the First of December, all uncollected subscriptions at that time will be placed in our editor's hands for collection. We have to pay wages every week, paper, ink, rent, etc., every month, and we know of no reason why we should be asked to give a year credit or more. These terms will be strictly enforced.

C. CLIFFE.

Publisher







## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884.

## MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

Since our editorial article criticising the mercantile agencies appeared in our last issue, we have been interviewed by several of our business men, who highly approve of our exposure. If there was an institution that gave reliable reports, or conducted its business on a basis from which something like reliability might be expected, its management would be of some service to the business community, but when it is managed upon the principle that influences the hustler on the street corner, the absurdity, nay worse—the injuries of its very existence, may be the more readily measured. It will readily be taken for granted that the safe, honest man can get all the credit wanted where he is best known, so it is the unsafe and dishonest dealer against whom the public want to guard, but mercantile agencies offer premiums, or rather throw temptations, in the way of the latter classes.

For instance, one of their methods of getting information is to call on dealers and "ask them for statements of their affairs." If dishonest, these business men can tell them they have from \$5,000 to \$10,000 stock on hand, and the agent knows no different—they can tell them they have from \$5,000 to \$20,000 in their books of good accounts, and the agent has no means of testing the matter for himself; and from these two sources of information, upon which the agent must always remain in the dark, the dealer can secure either a high or a low rating as he wishes himself. The agent by inquiries may get an idea of what the dealers' liabilities are, what mortgages, suits and judgments there may be recorded against him, but as we have said before, if his stock and book accounts are badly misrepresented, this latter information can be of but little service in determining the man's standing.

Again, as in the case of Campbell & Son, the merchant may hold any amount of accommodation paper, and without undertaking a labor, that no agency can afford to undertake, there is no knowing whether that paper is really accommodation or representing bonafide business transactions. In these secret avenues any number of kites may be flown until the cat jumps out of the bag in a genuine failure. We know of but one way in which legislation could step in to correct this, and that is to pass a law requiring all business men and dealers to file a sworn statement of their affairs twice a year with the court clerks of the counties in which they reside. The safe, honest man would have no hesitation in making the statement, and if the dishonest, and the unsafe dealer refused to do it, dealers would know the better how to treat them.

## ONE OF MR. BROWN'S PECCADILLOS.

It is said that "it is only as we live we learn," and the statement is as true of parliamentary matters as it is of anything else under the sun. We have before now made a reference to a supposed piece of jobbery being perpetrated by the Hon. C. P. Brown, in his own constituency, Westbourne, and if the statements of the Gladstone Age, published in the same constituency, are only an approximation to the truth, there is as big a piece of rascality transacted there as has ever been accomplished by a Government in the province, and that is saying a great deal. It appears there is a big plot of land in the county known as the "Big Grass Marsh," which with its surroundings covers about 52,000 acres. The Dominion Government made an offer of the land to the Local Government by their reclaiming it, and this paved the way for a fraud that we hope will be proved to the very bottom, let the consequences be what they may, at the next session of the Provincial Parliament.

All the public know about the matter is that notices asking for tenders for the work were posted up at a date too near the time for their reception to enable any one who was not in the ring, to make an estimate before the work was to be awarded, and that in short order two pieces of ditch of a very questionable width and grade, about four miles in length, were constructed, and the entire block of land passed into the hands

W. E. Sanford, a wholesale clothier, of Hamilton, Ontario. Any one acquainted with that section of country knows full well that such land as that, similarly located, properly drained, and without conditions of settlement is worth \$5 per acre, or a quarter of a million for the lot; and competent engineers inform us that a thorough drainage could have been made for less than one-fifth of the money. Under the circumstances, two questions naturally arise, and we await answers to them from organs in the confidence of the administration. They are: First, why did not the Government thoroughly advertise the work, before letting it? Secondly, why did not the Government undertake the drainage as a government work and retain the land as an asset? There is a class of people in this country led by Mr. Norquay in his grandiloquence, who never tire clamoring for the transference of the Crown Lands of this province to local management, that Manitoba may enjoy the status of the other provinces, but experience proves the wisdom of the Federal Authorities in thus curtailing the "manhood" of the province. We fully acknowledge the propriety of the principle clamored for, but until the people learn the necessity for leaders of the "status" of those of the other provinces, the granting of their request in the other particular would be a very sad mistake, for the future of the country. There is Mr. Norquay a very good natured soul, and one who can rise to almost Platonic eloquence when the wine flows freely after a celebration supper, but like any other overgrown specimen of his own nationality, can as readily forget his own good resolutions, when led with a sop for immediate necessities, or when an adherence to them is likely to vote himself out of office. Next comes Mr. C. P. Brown who never yet had the courage to announce his politics, lest it should interfere with his pockets, and who is always open for anything like this marsh business, if Mr. Brown can only make something out of it; and for the rest, of them—s good supper, a cock fight or a dog show affords ample enjoyment.

We see no cure for this until rank partyism is sunk into oblivion. Many say treat Norquayism to its deserts, and the alternative is to worm Greenway, a man with less ability and much more unscrupulousness into gubernatorial life, which would certainly prove a calamity. The only cure is, and the interests of the country loudly clamour for it, the formation of a coalition of the best and most honorable men of both parties. There is Dr. Harrison and Mr. Killam, good average men, and possessed of a respectability and an honesty in which the country could well place its trust. Dr. Wilson, too, is a popular man of many excellent parts, and there should be no difficulty in picking up one or two more. With a coalition and a subsequent appeal to the people, new blood would enter the next legislature that could not fail to add to its respectability, and in this way the sores of the province would be eventually healed. We have in our possession several letters from some of the most prominent men of the country recommending such a course, and we should be glad to here from others. This is a matter not alone of expediency, but one of necessity, if the province is ever to emerge from its present slough of despondency and assume its proper rank among its sisters of the confederacy.

As time grows on, the Farmers' Union are finding that the recommendations made by the MAIL, although a Tory print, were not so far a tray after all. We advised them at the time to keep clear of politics as children should fight shy of edged tools, and above everything to give a wide berth to political mountebanks and penniless adventurers who had everything to gain and nothing to lose by breeding trouble and discontent. After wading through political seas over their heads, the remnant of them that have survived their experiments have come to our way of thinking, and are dealing with the grain question virtually as the only question before the farmers. To facilitate and this, the Winnipeg Board of Trade has agreed to a standard of grading generally approved of by the Union; but the Peter Funks of the body is down in Southern Manitoba urging the members of the Union to repudiate the standard of the Board of Trade and the agency through which it was adopted. This is what might have been expected from a man who brought his worldly art, excepting his cheek and his dirty linen to this country a year ago in a satchel. At the time we advised

the Union to keep clear of Bailey, and they have now cause to regret they did not accept our advice, as he is bringing them into trouble every day that passes over their head. From Mr. Bailey's way of thinking, it was a piece of absurdity for the Union to have accepted the Board of Trade's grading of grain, but as an Act of the Dominion Parliament selects them for the duty, it is readily seen that Mr. Bailey's indignation is simply so much wasted froth and fury. There may be an apparent injustice in the Board's selection of millers exclusively to regulate the grading; but as those millers have simply accepted the standard fixed by Act of Parliament, and which is the same as that in force at Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago and most all grain centres, it will be wisdom on the part of the adventurer to show what else could be done under the circumstances. The best thing Mr. Purvis and Dr. Fleming can do is to call home their nincompoop and bridle him before letting him at large again.

The local Grit print is laboring hard to show that the Government has done Southern Manitoba an injustice in railway matters through its disallowance policy, and asserts that but for that policy, that section of country would have had a road a year ago. Grit prints are always powerful in assertions, but the public would like to see something more of their facts. Now, we would like to know what road would have been built but for disallowance, and where the money would have come from for its construction? We know this for a fact, however, that the people north of the C.P.R. through Birtle, Prince Albert, etc., have suffered as much for a railway as have the people to the south, and though there was no disallowance of charters north, there has been but little attempt to build roads there. Even the M. & N.W., with all its financial strength made but little headway during the time, and would now be at a standstill but for the free grant of lands from the Government.

## BANKING HOUSE FAILS.

The Firm of D. A. Cook & Co. Closes its Doors.

St. PAUL, Oct. 23.—A Washington special to the Day says: The private banking house of D. A. Cook & Co. closed its doors this morning. The concern had a capital of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 and almost unlimited credit. It is feared that other houses are involved, and will be dragged into bankruptcy. The assets and liabilities are not known. H. A. D. Cook, a brother of Jay Cook, whose failure precipitated the panic of 1873, is a member of the firm. It is stated this morning that the liabilities will not exceed the assets more than \$150,000. It is thought, however, that the crash will prove disastrous.

Major Carson, confidential clerk of Cook & Co., says the liabilities are \$170,000, of which \$20,000 are fully secured. The indebtedness is nearly all in Washington.

New York, Oct. 23.—On Wall street the opinion prevails that the failure is due to outside speculation. They have been interested in the Florida Canal Company and the Washington and Ohio railways.

## A GOOD TEST.

For over sixteen years G. M. Evonist, has sold Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always reliable.

## A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

A council of doctors declared Mr. Adeline O'Brien, of 373 Exchange St., Buffalo, incurable. Her liver was badly disordered; she vomited green mucus; could retain no food; skin yellow and full of humors. She was rapidly sinking, but Barlock Blood Purifier cured her.

## USEFUL TO KNOW.

Everyone should know that Haggard's Yellow Oil will give prompt relief; applied externally will stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and inflammatory complaints.

## WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Forecasting the weather is a useful science, but relieving the effects of its sudden change is a better one. Haggard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs and colds, incident to sudden changes.

## "Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard on soft corns, warts, bunions.

## "Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," 15c. Sore throat, hoarseness, Throches 15c. Liquid, 25c.

## "Rough on Rats."

Clear out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

## Heart Palms

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by Wells

## MACKEY AND HIS CABIN

How the Donanza King Roughed It Before Fortune Smiled.

Rough Times and Scarcity of Grub—The Ophir Wood Pile—Pat and the Placerville—Flapjacks.

(Virginia City Enterprise.)

In the first months of 1880, times were tough on the Comstock. The winter of 1880-81 was terribly severe, as all old settlers will remember. Supplies could not be brought over the mountains from California, and before spring many on the Comstock went hungry to bed about three nights in the week. That winter a jolly crowd made their headquarters in a cabin that stood on the hillside above the Ophir office, near the California shaft. The cabin was a sort of cave. In entering it one went down two steps. The roof was composed of a layer of brush, a stratum of dirt, and over this a canvas cover to hold it all in place. The cabin contained four bunks, two on the south and two on the north side. John Mackey had the lower bunk on the north side and Alexander Kennedy slept in the upper one. Pat S. Corbett—at present United States Marshal Corbett—and Jack O'Brien occupied the south bunks.

At that time Mackey, Kennedy and others were running the Union tunnel, and were working every day. As times grew rough and grub scarce, the number of lodgers in the cabin increased. Jack McCaffrey was taken in on the understanding that he was to furnish wood for the household, and Johnnie Walker in consideration of his doing all the cooking. The new comers brought their blankets and slept on the floor. Virginia City was then a town of shanties and canvas tents, and it was good to find shelter anywhere. Lumber being \$200 per 1,000 feet, palaces were not to be expected.

As the winter wore away provisions of all kinds became scarce, and frame prices ruled for a time early in the spring. For a few days a square meal "down town" cost \$2. Those of the boys in the cabin who started in with a little money had either got to the end of their string in keeping up their part of the expenses or had gambled off their coin.

Jack McCaffrey, who was to furnish wood, began to make night raids on the wood-piles of the neighbors in order to keep up his part of the cabin supplies, and the weather being cold, he was sometimes prowling about half the night, though the Ophir wood-pile was his chief dependence. One stormy night Jack was so cold that his cabin-mates grew uneasy about him. Johnny Walker, the cook, said Jack had whispered in hiear as he left that he was going to the Ophir wood-pile. A search party was sent out, and to their inquiring whispers they finally got a faint reply. Following up the sound, they presently came upon poor Jack. Blinded by the driving snow, and a big stick from the Ophir had tumbled together into a prospect shaft. With the stick of wood on end and standing on top of it, Jack's extended hand still failed to reach the top of the shaft by about two feet. He was hauled out, bruised and nearly frozen. Next morning there was no wood with which to cook breakfast, but as there was not much to cook, a board or two from the bunks furnished sufficient fuel.

Finally, hunger got into the cabin, and not a man except Mackey had a cent of money. An attempt to starve the more shiftless into "hustling for grub" had proved a failure; they could do nothing, and, laying back on their blankets, gave up, like some of those of whom we read among the explorers in Arctic regions. The cook had an easy time of it, and, as Sancho Panza says, the bellies of all began to think their throats were cut. By this time some provisions were beginning to be packed in, but prices were fearfully high. Mackey had just \$40 left—it was all the money he had in the world. "Here, Pat," said he to Corbett, handing him a 20 and 10 in gold, "go out and see if you can find a sack of flour."

A man had packed in from Placerville that day, and Pat found him near where the Bank of California now stands. It was all plain then—all open country and sagebrush, along the present line of C street. The packer had just one fifty-pound sack of flour left. The price was \$4. Pat handed the Placerville the gold, got back \$4 in silver, and shouldering his flour climbed the hill to the canon. Mackey took the \$4 and giving it to the cook, sent him in search of bacon, tea and sugar. When the flapjacks began to brown, and the savor of the bacon pervaded the cabin, the spirits of both the regular inmates and transient boarders went up to the fair weather notch, and it seemed that there was nothing more in the world to be desired.

Many years ago there lived in Rumian one James Dismukes, called "Laughing Jim." He was fond of his dram, and when under its influence was very noisy. On one occasion, when the superior court was in session, he went into the court-room, created a good deal of disturbance, and as he could not be kept quiet the judge ordered the sheriff to take him to jail and lock him up. When the sheriff arrived at the jail with him he unlocked the door and ordered him to enter the cell. Dismukes pretended to be afraid to go in first, and asked the sheriff to lead the way. The sheriff did so. As soon as he entered the cell Dismukes suddenly closed the door, locked it, took the key with him, and returned in great glee to the court-room, and getting on top of a box he addressed the court and said: "Your honor, here is the key to the jail, and when you want your sheriff you will find him locked in jail." This brought down the court and bar, and Dismukes went scot free.

## Plain Enough for Once.

(Tuba Sentinel.)

The unintelligibility of a brakeman's call when announcing a station, is proverbial. The other day, however, one called this station plain enough. There was a sheriff on the train with some prisoners for the penitentiary, and upon announcing the arrival at the brakeman said: "Yum! Change clothes; ten years for refreshments!"

## Cut Out for a Doctor.

(Exchange.)

A young man applied for a position in a doctor's office. "What can you do?" asked the physician. "I can't do nothing yet, but I want to learn how to hack off legs. Got a natural hanker for such work. Cut out of the Penitentiary boys all ten years, rather dry, so nap in 'towel I'd better be a doctor."

## TWO PARTINGS.

(Edward B. Clark in Life.)

"Give me a kiss, that coming home  
My footstep falls on air;  
Give me the red-tipped mountain-rose  
That nestles in your hair."  
Her cheek upturned took the lover's face  
At the touch of her lover's lips;  
The rose unbound, as it swept her face,  
Caught the blush on the petals' tips.  
"Give me a kiss, I am going home;  
The links in my life's chain break;  
A kiss and a flower, my love from you  
Will the pain from my parting take."  
Her lover bent low, as an angel might  
Came into her closing eyes;  
A kiss—the rose at her cheek he placed,  
But its petals, alas, were white.

## WHY THE SAFE WAS OPEN.

Rare Jewels Left Insecure to Innocent the Personal Safety of a Wife.

(Elmira (N. Y.) Cor. New York Sun.)

The fact that the recent robbery of \$500 worth of diamonds from the residence of the Hon. C. C. Walker, in Corning, during his absence, was committed with the greatest ease, because the safe in which the jewelry was kept was not locked, has given rise to much surprise and unfavorable comment. No one could understand how a man of the ex-congressman's strict business methods could be so careless and thoughtless in regard to the protection of his household treasures, especially as many of them, through association and long family possession, had a value to him much beyond their intrinsic worth. When questioned on the subject by a friend, the latter was still further surprised to be told by Mr. Walker that the fact of the safe being left open was not the result of carelessness or thoughtlessness, but was left open by his express order and direction.

"When I am home," said the ex-congressman, "I always lock the safe and put the key away. When I go away from home it is understood in my house that the safe must not be locked. You will remember that when the Welbourn bank was robbed a few years ago the cashier and members of his family were treated with great cruelty and violence by the robbers because of their resisting the demands for the keys to the vaults and safe. That set me to thinking, and one day I said to my wife: 'We have some things in that safe which are very valuable and very dear to us. Now, it is only a question of time when some ruffian or ruffians will come after them. If I am home the chances are that they will not get them; but I may be away at the time. If they come then, and find that safe locked, they will hesitate at no personal violence toward you in their efforts to effect an entrance to it. All the precious relics and treasures in the world would not be recompense for the results of such treatment. Therefore, when I am absent from home the safe must not be locked. Then if robbers come they will secure their booty and retire without disturbing you.' Robbers came while I was away, secured the booty, and left without disturbing Mrs. Walker or any one else. They were even considerate enough to administer ether to my wife, for fear of disturbing her. Suppose that safe had been locked. I don't care to even conjecture what the consequences might have been, and I feel that in saving my family from them the paying of \$5,000 was a trifling matter."

## How Came Portraits are Made.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Yes, sir, I am the artist who cut it," said the tall, slendly-bearded, elderly man with weary eyes. It was a camera trade larger than a silver dollar. The likeness—that of a well-known man—was very good, and the details and finish of the work seemed to the unskilled and uncritical reporter and very good.

"I am one of the few camera-cutters in America," said the old man, "and, except a bare few, they all do as I do—travel from city to city and solicit orders. I have cut about 200 cameras in Chicago. I cut over 300 in St. Louis, and did best of all in New York and Philadelphia. Though I did not while there cut very many cameras, I made the most money in Cuba. The Cubans are willing to pay liberally—much more so than the people of this country are."

"How do you do it? I have a few more tools than the first cutters and grinders did—those who lived in ancient Rome—but not many. My tools are simple, hardly worth description. A few sharp-edged tools, a little emery, oil, and polishing instruments—that's all. Where do I get the stone I use? It is more properly a shell, since only few people will pay enough to warrant the use of onyx. I get it from a certain part of Germany. The other layer is white, and out of this I cut the profile, cutting away the white part until I reach the black lower layer. It takes me about a week to finish each head as this, and for I get about \$25. It is not what you might call an easy trade. It is hard on the eyes, hard on the patience, hard on your chances of becoming independent."

"Are American profiles good subjects? The best in the world as a rule. Their features—especially young women's and girls' features—are distinct, clear, you might say sharp. While there is hardly any one type of beauty that is widespread, there are thousands of beautiful women and men, too, in this land whose features it is a pleasure for an artist to transfer to this everlasting stone, even if his reward is only slight."

## Upright Selfishness.

(George Alfred Townsend.)

If a man is entirely unselfish he is regarded to any body. An upright selfishness is the pre-ervative quality of the patriot. You will find humbugs who have been balancing a stool-pen for thirty years to tell you that a man should think of nothing when he goes into the service of his country for her making the above-mentioned. This is humbug, and the man who writes it is a selfish man, justify a man in what he has to do for his family, certainly, but should consider that same selfishness.

## Portraits in Quick Time.

(The Current.)

Everything that is interesting, a life-size portrait has relieved persons, dispirited by the tedium of long attacks, by means of a camera he throws the likeness of the subject upon a canvas and, after tracing the lines, requires nothing more than a photograph, with a description of complexion, hair and dress.

Charles Lever: Whang! the paper currency of iniquity—of which a man may have as much as he likes.







## ACROSS THE ROCKIES.

## The Adventures of Two British Association Excursionists.

It may be remembered that two members of the special excursion party of the British Association left the party at the end of the journey and set off to go across the mountains to the Pacific. These two gentlemen were the Rev. Mr. Swaney and Mr. Barington. The representative of the Montreal Star made an appointment to meet them on their return to that city, and this morning had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Swaney and hearing the following account of his journey:

"After leaving you all at Kicking Horse Lake on Friday, 12th Sept., Mr. Barington and I managed to get down along with our baggage on a construction train—having to carry our traps across the break caused by a fall of rock near the tunnel—some fifteen miles down the valley, as far as the Ottertail river. Here we invested in a couple of small horses or canoes, to carry our baggage, and met with a young engineer, Mr. W. Norris, who was returning over the Selkirk mountains and knew the track, so we joined company. We loaded ourselves with the baggage and with a supply of provisions sufficient to last some days. In fact until we reached the first crossing of the Columbia River, where we got a fresh supply. We passed from the Ottertail River to the Kicking Horse Valley, where one of our horses buckjumped twice, throwing his pack off, and, of course, in the middle of the pack trail. This same horse afterwards fell over a bank some sixty feet high, and rolled over and over until he fell into the river at its foot, but, strangely enough, without being much the worse, the pack probably protecting him. He tried the same trick again, but this was once too often, for his leg was badly cut that we were obliged to leave him behind; the worst was that we could not take his pack along with us, and should not have been able to do so but for the kindness of Mr. Allen Rogers, who came up at the time, and by dividing our pack among his horses managed to carry it on to the second crossing of the Columbia River. We found some parts of the pack trail very bad indeed, the horses frequently rolling over with their packs in the deep bogs. Another party who followed us lost one of their horses, as it fell and broke its back.

"We were obliged to do all our baking, cooking, and packing, and at first we were awkward at it, but by degrees we improved, and even invented a new method of baking; the old way was to put the bread, or rather the bannock, in the frying-pan and then leave it to roast afterwards, but we generally were too hungry to wait patiently the necessary time, and so we laid the cake in the pan, put a tin plate over it, and covered all up with hot ashes. We shot a good many partridges, quail, grouse, ducks etc., but got no heavy shooting as we saw no bear or caribou on the track, and our time was too limited to allow us to look for them. On leaving the first crossing of the Columbia river we went up the Beaver river and camped on the summit of the Selkirk, where the view of the Syndicate Peak and other snow-capped mountains was very grand. Then we went down the Kicking Horse river, which we were obliged to cross twice. We had to walk each day through mud and water, which was often knee deep, the rats were often three feet deep, while the tree stumps were left standing. Across the trail fallen trees were thick, and over these we had to climb, while the horses jumped over in a wonderfully agile way. The view of the mountains were very grand all along the road, the snow-capped peaks looking very beautiful. We crossed the Columbia river for a second time in a boat, the horses swimming behind, and beyond this there was a good road. We were kindly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Wright. We reached the Eagle river and found a pass beyond and a landing on the Sunwap Lake, which we reached just two weeks from the time we left the Ottertail river. On the Sunwap Lake we found a good steamer; on her we went up for a day to the Salmon River and had a beautiful sail. Next day we came down to Kamloops, on the Thompson River, and there took a stage for about 80 miles to Spence's Bridge, where we struck the eastern end of the west part of the C. P. R. Here we took a ticket as far as Yale, where we met the manager of that division of the line, who gave us a pass to Port Moody. Thence we came by steamer to New Westminster and Victoria, where we

spent a day, coming on to Portland, Oregon. Here the Northern Pacific Railway when they learned that we were members of the British Association kindly gave us tickets to New York at half rate, and we arrived in New York, via Chicago, on Sunday, the 12th, at 7 a. m., and once more reached Montreal this morning, very much pleased with our excursion and delighted with the kindness of every one that we met.—Montreal Star.

## POULTRY YARD.

Don't make perches for fowls too high, nor on an inclined plane. It is low down they will be just as well satisfied, and be less liable to injury from flying or falling down. No matter how high the perch is, the fowls will not be safe from thieves unless the hen house is locked up every night.

It may seem to some farmers a pity to waste good wheat as poultry feed, while there is an ample supply of screenings consisting of broken wheat and seeds of chess, cockle and other weeds. Yes, undoubtedly, the clean wheat for laying fowls is cheapest. The broken wheat, is, perhaps, just as good as whole wheat but when it is mixed with weed seeds, the latter is positively injurious. It ground up they may be worth something to feed to pigs, though where all the broken wheat can be gotten out, the best disposal to be made of the weed seeds is to burn them.

Do not let fowls suffer from the disease known as scabby legs or "scurvey." To cure it, rub the legs with a mixture of lard and sulphur, or lard and kerosene oil. A few drops of carbolic acid added to the lard and sulphur ointment will be beneficial. Apply the remedies once a week for three or four weeks, and the legs will become smooth and bright. "Scabby legs" may be caused among the fowls diseases. Keep the hen houses clean.

## THE JAPANESE GOOSE.

A writer in one of the British Journals devoted to agricultural interests strongly recommends the introduction into that country of the Japanese goose. From the description there given of this breed, it is reasonable to think they are well suited to our wants as to those of our British friends. This goose is described to be nearly as beautiful as it is possible for a goose to be; it is equally at home on land and water, and all its movements are graceful and swan-like; they withstand the changes of climate better than our own domesticated geese, and can be kept without shelter even in the most severe winter season. As regards food the Japanese goose is by no means fastidious, and the yield of feathers and down is something wonderful.

## THE BEST BREED OF HENS.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman says:—"From experience I think the Plymouth Rock and Brown and White Leghorns stand at the head of the list and are the hardiest fowl in this climate, although the Dominique is a hardy fowl, but little bred at the present day, for what reason I cannot answer. For ten years I have had the best success with the Brown Leghorn. I find in referring to poultry works that many of the best authorities rate the Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorns as the best layers and the most profitable for eggs. Were I to breed for poultry, I should take the Light Brahma and the White Plymouth Rock, a new breed little known. I do not know of but one flock in this State, and that a small one, and none for sale. The Brahma is a fine docile bird, and quite easily raised, the White Plymouth Rock is one of the finest of birds, attains to a good size, six to seven pounds, fine, erect, and a noble bird.

## HOW EGGS ARE PRESERVED.

Lined eggs are a standard article of merchandise during the winter season. Hens cannot be induced to lay eggs numerously in winter. Cold arrests their productive powers, and no amount of forcing will enable them to overcome their natural inclination for the nest in the depth of winter to any large extent. The profits of the egg business then fall to those who have had the foresight to purchase eggs in the summer, when they are cheap, and keep them over until winter, and sell them when they are very dear. They are preserved during this interval by a process known as "lining," and lined eggs are regularly quoted in the markets at but two or three cents per dozen below the price of fresh laid eggs. The lining process is very simple. It is as follows:—Fresh-laid eggs are washed and dried, then water is a thin, whitish liquid of bricks into a cool place, and the lime settles down to the bottom and leaves a clear solution on the top.

is eggs, taken when perfectly fresh, are put into wire gauze scoops and are let carefully down into the bottom of the vats and turned out. This is continued until the vats are filled. A sheet of cotton cloth is then spread over the vats, resting upon the eggs, and this is covered with the thick semi-liquid lime paste which settles from the lime solution. This is kept covered with water as evaporation reduces the liquid in the vat. In this way the eggs are preserved in the best manner for several months. When the eggs are to be disposed of, the cover is removed and the eggs are gathered up carefully with the scoop and lifted into a basket or crate set over a sink or large tub over two cross-pieces. When the receptacle is filled water is poured on the eggs freely, and all traces of lime are washed away. The eggs are then left to drain and dry, when they are ready to be packed for shipment. The same kind of process may be made use of, in a similar way, to preserve eggs for domestic use. There are several modifications of the process made by adding salt, cream of tartar, saltpetre, borax, and other substances, but these do not add to the efficacy of the lime, which really preserves the eggs by sealing the pores of the shell by a deposit of carbonate of lime, and so preventing decay.

Pinus canadensis is a specific insect. Its action is prompt and permanent.

Fluid extract of onion glyceris globulus is highly recommended in whooping cough.

Menthol has been used with success for ringworm, both in the form of a solution and pomade.

Rag-weed and Hay Fever.—Dr. Morrell McKenzie declares that the pollen of rag weed is the chief exciting cause of hay fever in this country.

Oat milk.—A fine drink for any time of the year is made simply by stirring a teaspoonful of oatmeal in a tumbler of water, with or without a pinch of salt.

Neuralgia Dysmenorrhoea.—Professor Parvin recommends: Tinct. opii, tinct. valerian, spirit. arabis com., tinct. castorei, a. d. ij; M. Sig. A teaspoonful every hour.

A poultice of black walnut leaves, applied to the throat, and the use of a decoction of the leaves as a gargle, have been found by Dr. Curtis, of Illinois, of decided benefit in diphtheria.

Prof. Da Costa says that ergot of rye is the best remedy for diabetes insipidus. When kouleche comes on, it must be stopped and strychnine substituted for awhile.

Teaspoonful doses three times a day of acid mannate will keep the bowels in a soluble condition, favor the secretion of bile, and gradually remove the congestion and torpid condition of the liver.

The French method of administering castor-oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it, and stir up. When it is done, flavor with a little salt, or sugar, or currant jelly.

Goutte.—Dr. Roberts Bartholow recommends the following prescription in goutte: Extracti ergotæ; terri sulphatis, aa gr. xxx, strychninis sulph. gr. ss; M. Ft. pil. No. xxx. Sig.—One three times a day.

To prevent grating the teeth during sleep, a correspondent of the Dental Cosmos says that a rubber plate, made thin, and covering the molars and bicuspids above, and used during the night, has proven very efficient in his practice.

For dyspepsia with constipation and piles.—Tinct. nux vom. 1 ounce; podophyllin, 1 grain. Triturate thoroughly to dissolve. M. Sig. Five drops to be taken in water before each meal. Appetite will improve and stool become natural in a few days.

An excellent strengthening plaster.—White resin, lb. ss; beeswax, oz. ij; Burgundy pitch, dr. ij; mutton tallow, oz. ij; melt together and add, sweet oil, oz. ss; gum camphor, dr. ij; West India rum, oz. ij; oil sassafras, dr. ii. Mix. This may be spread on leather or cloth as needed.

Remedy for cramp.—A writer in the British Medical Journal says: The best remedy for cramp is a brand of cork. Cut a clean cork into thin slices and sew close together upon a piece of ribbon or tape an inch wide. It can be used around the affected part and worn at night.

The saturated tincture of lobelia is a powerful remedy in erysipelas. In slight cases, simply bathing the part once in three or four hours. In deep phlegmonous inflammation, cover the part with compresses wet with saturated solution and change often enough to keep moist.

## THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## A Trump's Edition of the Condition of Rural Industry. (Pittsburg Dispatch.)

"I come up on the Graham from Cincinnati. I worked my way up on deck. I left Cairo, Ill., three weeks ago Monday. The country's 'phased out'."

The foregoing was the allusion to a request for money enough to get a meal made by a tramp on the levee yesterday for a reporter. The mountaineer looked like the mountaineer of a hard winter, and evidently had divorced himself from the allurement of soap and water in the remote past.

"What do you mean when you say the country is 'phased out'?" asked the man with the pencil.

"Why, I mean that this used to be the season of the year when work was plenty in the west a man didn't have to do any. It's harvest time, you know, and seven years ago, or so, a man could travel clean from Belleville, central Illinois, up into the middle of Minnesota, and get all he wanted to eat and drink, without doing a tap of work."

"What has made the alteration?"

"Farm machinery. That's what's killing the west. The wheat harvest commences in southern Illinois in the middle or latter part of June. The harvest hands used to go down there and follow up the ripening grain into Will county, that state. There they'd cross over by Rock Island into Scott county, Iowa, and follow the harvesters clear into Minnesota in the middle of September. By that time grain would be in stack and threshing commenced. They used to work the threshing right back on the same route they followed up the harvest, and reach St. Louis with a pocketful of money in November."

"With enough saved to keep them all winter, I presume?"

"Now, with enough to go on a halldish drunk and then skip out south for the cotton field and stove timber and ditching."

"And how is it now?"

"It's all played out. Seven or eight years ago the farmers used to fight to get men to go into the harvest field and pay them \$3 and \$3.50 a day. At that time the men were independent as they could, and they took a job just when it suited them. They'd work a week or so and then go off on a lull for another week in the nearest town, and when the money was all gone they'd go back to the harvest field again. Thousands and thousands of men followed that sort of a life, and the people along the harvest route were so used to them that when a man knocked at the back door in the morning of the harvest field, he'd find a chunk of meat in the kitchen, and never ask a question. But they've changed the harvest field, where one man drove and two rode on the machine and bound. You see in the old style seven men used to hold stations after a reaper, but when they invented the harvester that knocked five of them out of a job. Then they invented the 'wire-binder,' where the machine does all the work of cutting and binding—some of them with cord and some with wire, and only one man is employed, and he drives. That knocks the whole seven out. I'll bet there used to be 20,000 men followed that harvest range every year, and now they ain't got a job."

"Where have they gone to?"

"Gone to the devil, I s'pose," and the disgusted ex-harvester snatched up the levee.

## Tried Moral Solution.

(San Francisco Cor. New York Sun.)

"I've been caught a good many times," said a captured stage robber to a reporter, "but I never was ashamed of myself except the last time. I got into bad company, and I ought to have been lynched right on the spot. I had just got out, and had a good deal about the fellows who are stopping coaches now without any gun or anything of that kind. I found one of them, and told him he was a chump. Then he said it was cowardly to use firearms when moral solution could do just as well. He claimed that he could put on a look that would frighten the passengers more than a dozen rifle shots. I had never thought of it in that light before, and, not wishing him to think me a coward, I accepted his challenge to go up in the mountains near the Oregon line for an experiment. We had pistols, but we agreed that we were not to load them. I was a little nervous, but he seemed so confident that I began to feel that perhaps stage robbing had been improved along with many other things. We stopped a coach, and the driver smiled, and kept still, just as my friend said they always did. I was to keep him covered with my empty pistol while the other fellow ordered the passengers out and stood them up in a row preparatory to going through them. My friend had got pretty well down the line, and I was admitting to myself that the science had certainly made some progress since my day, when one of the victims hauled off quick and knocked my partner down, jumped on him, took his empty revolver away from him, and began snapping it at his ears. It didn't go off, of course, but a minute the other were on him holding him fast, and the man with the revolver levelled it at me with the order, 'Put up your hands!' I had always been used to loaded pistols in my day, and while I was painfully conscious that mine was empty, I forgot for a moment that the other was also, and up went my hands. Just then the phony of the thing popped into my head, but it was too late. They were on top of me in a minute, and they soon had us both tied up with hitching straps and ropes. Now that was a nice pickle for a 49er to be in, wasn't it? hunting coaches with empty guns and then being captured with one of them! I wouldn't have blamed the judge much if he'd made it forty years instead of twenty."

## A Nation of Ice-Water Drinkers.

(Forney's Progress.)

What a nation of ice-water drinkers we are. There is to be ice-water on the Brooklyn bridge this summer, though probably it will have to be paid for. That London hotel which, it is published, declines to receive Americans, gives as one object of its strict demand for ice-water. But the American in Europe quickly gets over the ice-water mania. Somehow or other he soon comes to care for it, and after awhile forgets to ask for it. Possibly it is the climate, but anyhow it is the fact. It is the same way with the saltless butter in Paris, and elsewhere on the continent. At first we mix in salt at table, but in a week or so we take the butter as it is served. We drink too much ice-water for our own good. Doctors say it is one of the causes of Bright's disease. I know families every member of which has a pitcher of ice-water in his sleeping room every night, winter and summer alike.

## A REMINISCENCE

## Of the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

## The Manager of Ford's Opera House Gives His Recollections of the Terrible Affair—As and Experience.

(Washington Star.)

A Star reporter finding himself loosely seated in the office of Ford's opera house, and Harry Ford in a vein of reminiscence, led him Ford mind back a score of years to the "eventful evening" of the assassination of President Lincoln at the "Fourth Street theatre." "The day of the assassination," said Mr. Ford, "about 11 a. m. Both came down Tenth street to the theatre and it took them some time to get to the steps outside. I told them then that President Lincoln and Gen. Grant were coming to the theatre that night. I said that President Lincoln and Gen. Grant would be coming to the box, and added, as a joke to those who were member very well, saying that the steps outside. I told them then that President Lincoln and Gen. Grant were coming to the theatre that night. I said that President Lincoln and Gen. Grant would be coming to the box, and added, as a joke to those who were member very well, saying that the steps outside. I told them then that President Lincoln and Gen. 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## AT SAN JACINTO.

How Santa Anna Was Captured and  
"Si, General."

An Aged Texas Warrior's Reminiscences of the War for the Independence of the Lone Star State.

(Continued from Commercial Gazette.)

The Commercial Gazette had the pleasure of publishing an interview with an old warrior, whose reminiscences of the war for the independence of the Lone Star State, in which he was an active participant, are so bright and vivid, and told in such a bright and sprightly style, that they are well worth perusal not only for the entertainment of our readers, but that due regard to the economy of space that must necessarily be given to many other points of interest.

Mr. Leon Hopson, now 82 years of age, and spending a few days in this city, was born and raised and educated in Georgia county, Ohio. Among his schoolmates were David Tolson, Calvin Pease and a Selbury Ford, all of whom became governors of their state. He lived some years in this city, and in 1834 went to Texas. He took part in the struggle for a right to live there, earned the right of the risk of his life, and since then has held it. When our representative met Mr. Hopson yesterday he found him decorated with a badge of the Texas Veterans, in honor of the day, and very willing to talk about it.

Having been identified with the city, Mr. Hopson was one of the warmest welcome to the volunteers who went down there from here, and he joined them. They arrived in Texas in fine form, splendidly armed and equipped, bearing a large and beautiful banner of silk that had been presented by ladies of this city. It bore an embroidered figure of the Goddess of Liberty, life-size of a woman, and the legend, "Victory or Death."

When presented here, with great ceremony, a lady made the speech of presentation, and placed her glory upon the spear-head of the staff, and the man who received it, kneeling before her, declared that it should be defended with knightly honor and courage. It was under this beautiful banner that Mr. Hopson, then 34 years of age, a man of good size, powerful frame, keen eyes, unimpaired, and probably full of courage and enthusiasm, swore to aid in driving the hated power of Mexico out of Texas. He joined at Nagadoches, but most of his service was rendered as scout and spy on his back.

But he participated in the battle of San Jacinto, where the terrible slaughter of the Mexicans occurred, and after that stood guard over Santa Anna. Gen. Houston, by a feat at a retreat, had induced Santa Anna to divide his powerful army of 13,000 men into three commands, in order to cut off the retreat of the little band of Americans and slaughter them as at the Alamo. The three divisions were thus widely separated, when, on the 21st of April, 1836, the Americans, under Houston, only 600 or 700 strong, came upon the main body entrenched under Santa Anna.

Mr. Hopson puts the strength of the Americans at 600. Gen. Houston, in his speech before Congress, placed it at 783. But Mr. Hopson explains that the general didn't go into some details about the number who held back on account of the appalling odds of the enemy behind breastworks. It seems that Gen. Houston, secretary of war, who was present, warned them of the odds, and gave 200 who chose to stay. He gave 200 who chose to stay, but most of them were made available as a reserve. The great assault upon the enemy's works was made at high noon, and it was in the nature of a surprise, as the Mexicans did not think the Americans would dare charge against such odds. But charge they did and over the breastworks they went and fearfully slaughtered the enemy, with a loss to themselves of only eight killed and twenty-four wounded. It seems that the first volley of the Mexicans was fired too high and the second too low, and by that time they were not in condition to shoot any more to speak of, and the desperate fight was in their midst, showing with rifles and pistols, slashing and stabbing with swords, bayonets and those terrible Texas knives. The Mexicans were stampeded and slaughtered like sheep. Seven hundred were killed, and as many more wounded and about as many escaped. When Santa Anna was captured the scene around him was terrible. "Remember the Alamo" was the cry, and the Mexican chieftain's life was in jeopardy. A lot of officers clung around him and protected him at the risk of their lives. These, in turn, were completely surrounded by the men, some of whom struck at Santa Anna with their knives over the heads and shoulders of the officers. One officer had his clothing and the skin of an arm cut through. At last the men were quieted by the statement that after Gen. Houston had interviewed the prisoner they could kill him. Once in the presence of Houston, as a prisoner of war, Santa Anna was comparatively safe, for he immediately agreed to all terms.

Mr. Hopson overheard the conversation and gives an interesting account of it. All that Santa Anna had to say was, "Si, general." "Yes, general," said Houston: "Do you acknowledge the independence of Texas?" "Si, general."

## THE TRAGIC BOOTH.

Julius Brutus Booth's Power—John Wilkes Booth's Grave.

(From Parley Poesy.)

Julius Brutus Booth was the delight of the Washington play-goers in the Jackson and Van Buren administrations, and his wonderful impersonations of Richard III, Iago, King Lear, Othello, Shylock, and Sir Giles Overreach were as grand as his private life was unimpeachable and efficient. He was a short, dumpy man, with features resembling those of the Roman emperors, before his nose was broken in a quarrel, and his deportment on the stage was imperially grand. He had a farm in Maryland, and at one time he undertook to supply a Washington hotel with eggs, milk and chickens, but he soon gave it up. The traditions that have come down to us of this great artist represent him as one whose inimitable and consummate concentration of passion in his delineations overwhelmed his audience and wrought it into enthusiasm that it partook of the fever of inspiration surging through his own veins. He was not lacking in the power to comprehend and portray with marvelous delicacy and exquisitely subtle shades of character, that Shakespeare loved to paint, and his impersonations were adroitly to the refined scholar as well as to the uneducated backwoodsman who crowded to his performances.

Booth is buried at Greenmount cemetery, near Baltimore, and in the center of his lot is a pedestal of rough-hewn granite, surmounted by a marble column. On one side of the column is a bas-relief portrait of Julius Brutus Booth, surrounded by a laurel wreath. The other side is the following lines:

Behold the spot where Julius Booth,  
O, drop a tear when genius dies,  
Of tragedy the mighty poet,  
The power to please and move,  
His peer the matchless Booth.

The poetry is a little shaky, but the sentiment will do. Another side of the shaft has cut upon it, "Born May 1, 1796." On the side opposite is, "Died November 30, 1872." The remaining side has upon it, "Sacred to the memory of the children of Julius Brutus and Mary Ann Booth: John Wilkes, Frederick, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Henry Byron." John Wilkes Booth was buried, after his lifeless body had been brought to Washington and identified beyond doubt, in one of the ground-floor cells of the old penitentiary, which has been included with the arsenal limits. When the building was torn down, Edwin Booth received permission to have his brother's remains removed to Baltimore, and interred in the family lot. Brotherly love brought the body of one who had cast reproach upon a historic name from a dishonorable grave, and charitably laid it among his kinsmen.

(Continued from Parley Poesy.)

Seth Green Shad.  
(Alexandria Bay Letter.)  
"In fact," said the Canadian, resting on his oars and throwing out the muskellunge spoon as we came to a stop supposed to be one of their lurking places, "the fish ain't quite what it used to be. Do you know," he said, breaking off suddenly, "a fellow by the name of Seth Green?"

The writer confessed to having met him. "Well, if he's about my size I'd like to give him a wrastle just once." He's one of these 'ere experimenters, they say. A few years ago he planted a lot of silver in the lake and now the water's so loaded with these 'ere Seth Green-shad that the fish git so much to eat that it's hard to git 'em to take a bait."

Whether this was so or not the writer did not learn, but he caught several of 'em that resembled three-inch shad, and in the entrance to the Lake of the Isles, at the present writing, they are as thick as they can lie, at sun own keeping the water in a continual boil and undoubtedly form rare food for the game fish. They are known along the river as the Seth Green-shad, and the natives claim that they have only appeared since the venerable fish culturist made his alleged plant in the lake. It is more probable that they are visitors from the sea, and perhaps Seth will explain for the benefit of some of the disgusted fishermen.

"There's suttin' mighty queer about them Seth Green-shad," continued the guide, as we drifted along among the rocky islands. "Last year they took a spell d'ying, and up the lake they washed down by the million and the natives claim that they have only appeared since the venerable fish culturist made his alleged plant in the lake. It is more probable that they are visitors from the sea, and perhaps Seth will explain for the benefit of some of the disgusted fishermen."

Assaying Foreign Coins.

(Scientific American.)  
In the assay office it is a common thing to meet up foreign coin and assay it preparatory to having it coined into United States money. The process is somewhat complicated. First the coins are weighed in the receiving room, and then they are sent to the melting room, where they are melted, cast into bars, and where are assayed. These are small thin pieces of metal, which are used to test the purity. The sample is rolled and hammered into a thin ribbon and stamped with the number of the deposit, which it represents, when it is assayed to determine the proportion of gold, silver and base metal.

Having a portion of pure lead added to it, it is placed in the cupelling furnace, in which the lead quickly oxidizes by absorbing oxygen from the heated air that passes continually over the surface; this oxide carries away with it all the base metals which may be originally combined in the alloy, but leaves the precious metals. A beautiful "flash" is observed to take place on the surface at the moment when all the base metal is removed. Pure silver in the form of fine granules is added, and the alloy again cupelled. The resulting button is boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver, leaving a small roll of pure gold. Weighings at the various stages of the operation determine the proportion of gold, silver, and base metals in the bullion.

Gained a Point.

(Arkansas Traveler.)  
"Here waiter," exclaimed an angry old fellow in a restaurant. "Here's a hair in this butter."  
"Do you ain't it, boss?"  
"Of course I found it, you black scoundrel."  
"I guarantee you, sah. You see, dat putty white ole waiter said dat yer could see 'round dat butter, but he de better, but he ugly ole 'oman said 'de butter, so he got me dat hair in dat butter. Quid he me dat yer's gained a point."  
"Ah, you are a clever fellow. Here's a quarter for you."

## Perfect Fits.

THE Subscriber, in Letter to the Editor, writes:

to the Editor of the Brandon Overview Mail.

## Merchant Tailor,

Is moving into his

NEW SHOP

On ROSSER AVE.

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Where he has every facility for treating his Customers, handsomely. He has in a large supply of the best materials the Eastern Markets afford for

Bought for Cash, and is giving his Patrons the benefits of his opportunities.

REMEMBER

He makes nothing but the Best Fitting Suits, out of the Best Materials, at the lowest living profits.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

## The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a Livery, Feed and Sale Stable. It is most conveniently situated between Rosser and Princess Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon Club.

For Sale, every kind of Horse, New Buggies, Double Riggers, etc., always on hand and for Sale. Horses and Cattle bought and sold on commission.

Office of the SOURIS PLUM CREEK STAGE.

Passengers booked through to the Turtle Mountain at lowest rates. Freightage done to all parts of the country.

JAMESON & KIRCHHOFFER, Props.

FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

## BRANDON

## ENGINEERING WORKS.

All Kinds of Machinery Promptly Repaired.

BLACKSMITHING

In all its Branches.

## Child & Timewell

Cor. 9th St. and Princess Ave.

## IMPERIAL BANK

CANADA.

Capital, \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$680,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

## BRANDON BRANCH,

ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Money transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph. Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention. Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for Bank of Montreal. Bank of British North America. Bank of Toronto. Dominion Bank. Bank of Hamilton. Quebec Bank. Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager

## LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Rosser Avenue.

BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS., BRANDON, MAN.

## GOOD RIGS

Both single and double, and the best horses, ready to be used at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who have the privilege of our patronage.

W. H. GUNN, Manager.

## THE TORONTO STORE

## SELLING OUT. LEAVING BRANDON.

A Great Slaughter Sale now in progress, and to continue until the whole stock is disposed of.

Over \$20,000 worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Fur, Hosiery and Crops, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., will be offered at a low price. As we are engaged in business in Ontario, this Sale is QUARE and NO HUMBBUG. Our Whole Stock must go at any price.

## Heaps of Dry Goods

To select from. Large Stock of Plain and Fancy Silks for Dresses and Mantles.

100 pieces Dress Goods, from 10 cents to 35 pieces Dress Goods, all colors and prices.

30 pieces Grey and Faint Wool Fabrics, show color.

25 pieces Very fine, all shades and prices.

75 Ladies' shawls and Jackets, at half price.

45 Ladies' Fur Coats and Muffs, \$1.25.

18 dozen Ladies' K. H. Wool Hosiery, Clouds, Jers, etc., cheap.

A large assortment of Ladies' Hosiery, Clouds, Jers, etc., cheap.

240 All Wool Blankets, from \$1 to \$6.00. Yarns, 50 cents per lb.

15 pieces Woollen Hemp, Rapery and Brass Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cotton Mats, etc.

75 pieces Woolen and Cotton Goods, very low.

40 dozen Men's Wool Under and Top Shirts, 65 cents.

50 dozen Men's Socks, 10 cents.

STACKS OF CLOTHING away down, Tweed Suits, from \$6; Men's Fur Coats, from 85 cents.

800 pairs Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Woollens, below cost.

## CAR LOADS OF GROCERIES.

15 lbs. Extra White Sugar, for \$1. 11 lbs. Extra Granulated Sugar, for \$1. 8 Cans Fish Sweet Corn or Peas, for \$1. 9 lbs. Dried Apples, or 4 lbs. Cans Fresh Tomatoes, 15 cents.

Come early and take advantage of this Great Sale. You may not have another such opportunity for years to come. TERMS CASH.

## SUVEREEN & JOHNSTONE.

Toronto Store, Cor. 7th St. & Rosser Ave.

N.B.—All accounts due us, if not paid in Ten Days, will be placed in our Lawyer's hands for Collection.

## JUST RECEIVED AT

## Whitehead & Whitelaw's Store

## BRANDON.

23 Crates H.I.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delf Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings. Shirtings Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

105 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Fine Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct importations and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE

## WHITHEAD AND WHITEHEAD.

## A SURPRISE TO BRANDON!!

## Fall & Winter Goods

Have arrived, and are much cheaper than anything ever offered in the City.

## New Dress Goods,

In French Cashmeres, Costume Meltons, Costume Tweeds, Wool Plaids, Velours Broche, Union Serges, Brocades, Combination Plaids.

Gray, Colored and Fancy Flannels, extra value.

Also a full line of Ladies' Mantles and Ulsters, which you should see before purchasing.

## FURS.

Ladies' beautiful Astrachan Jackets, all at very low prices.

Ladies' Buffalo Coats and Fur ets, in Seal, Persian and Grey Lamb, Mink, Silver Cooney, Otter, English Seal, &c.

Men's and Boys' Fur Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, and Leather Mitts and Gloves.

A large well-assorted Stock of Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, &c.

Which I am determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

## H. CROSSLEY, 9th Street.

Coron Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Hemorrhoids, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Eruptions, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

W. H. GUNN, Manager.



**BRANDON POST OFFICE.**

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

## MAILS FOR DEPARTURE

are closed at this office as follows:

For the east 9:30 a.m.

For the west 1:15 p.m.

Manitoba route, Friday at 7 a.m.

Turtle Mountain route, Friday at 7 a.m.

Milford and Two Rivers route, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.

Rapid City and Minnedosa route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

Souris, Tuesday at 2 p.m. and Friday at 7 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVING AT THE OFFICE.

From the east 2:30 p.m.

From the west 11:00 a.m.

Manitoba route, Thursday 1 p.m.

Turtle Mountain route, Thursday 1 p.m.

Milford and Two Rivers route, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m.

Rapid City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p.m.

Souris, Monday at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, 3 p.m.

This office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.

J. C. KAYAMACH, Post Master.

**TOWN TOPICS**

The Ogilvie Milling Co. are going to grind a million bushels of wheat this winter.

It is about time aspirants of municipal honors were on the *qui vive*. Who will take the initiative.

The new skating rink on Rosser Avenue, is rapidly progressing towards completion, and will be opened to the public in about a fortnight from now.

Mr. Meredith is now fully in harness again at the Merchants' Bank, after his visit to Montreal, and it is said Mr. Jukes will return on Monday next.

Mr. Noxon auctioneer, offered for sale on Tuesday at the Grand View hotel, several parcels of land situated in the neighbourhood of the village of Wanabeesh, county of Tirdle Mountain; but no sale was effected.

The people of Elkton, had their first baptism of fire on Thursday last. One hotel two stables, some cows, horses and other effects fell a prey to the devouring elements. J. D. Cavanah, and J. S. Jones are the sufferers.

Our first real taste of winter began on Sunday, when we had a heavy fall of snow accompanied by a high wind, in fact a young blizzard, the snow continued at intervals until Wednesday morning when the sun rose brilliantly, with every indication of fine weather.

The Mayor has called a meeting of citizens for Friday evening, at the city hall, to consider a proposed line of railway from Brandon to the southern boundary. The importance of the subject to the citizens, will no doubt command a large meeting.

I beg leave to acknowledge with thanks, books and papers kindly given by Mrs. A. N. Molesworth, and Mrs. J. R. Davidson towards the goal library.

W. H. HANNAH.  
Brandon Oct. 22nd, 1884.

On Tuesday morning Messrs. Russell and Ironside, chesnut horse feeling trisky with the cold weather started up Rosser on his own account, but was stopped at the corner of 6th St. without any damage being done.

A public social was held at the coffee and reading rooms of the W. C. T. U. on Thursday evening last, there was a good attendance and every one appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The committee intend holding a social every month, the proceeds to go towards providing popular literature for the reading room; as the room will be a great boon to many during the cold weather, we are sure that the public will heartily support it.

There is one thing we cannot understand and it is this, that while beef cattle are bought at from 4 to 4½ live weight, beef should stand at 18 cents, and that the bottom has completely fallen out of the price of wheat the bakers should make no reduction in the price of bread. With the drop in rents, general merchandise has taken a tumble and with other contractions, the cost of living is declining every month—but the butchers and bakers keep up their prices.

Last Thursday Mr. Popham, and Mr. Lamont and others hired a double rig of Messrs. Trotter Bros., of 6th St. to go to Minnedosa to attend the teachers convention, on arriving there one of the horses a valuable animal valued at \$250 took sick and died, the horse was apparently in good health when it started, and no reason can be assigned for its sudden death.

Mr. S. A. Henslip, postmaster at Henslip, has been awarded the contract for carrying the mails from Brandon to Deloraine, after the 1st prox.

The case of McNabb of Griawold, charged by Father Robillard with larceny came up again at the police court on Tuesday, and was further adjourned, to enable the defendant to obtain more witnesses.

A valuable red cow with a short piece of rope around her horns, strayed from the premises of Mrs. Murray, Rosser avenue, on Wednesday last. As the cow is a large portion of the poor woman's maintenance, anyone knowing her whereabouts will much oblige her, by leaving word at the MAIL office.

D. McGillivray, the Registrar at Carberry, has got himself into trouble through beating his wife. P. M. Fortier, on Saturday, sentenced him to two months' hard labor at the Portage, a very just sentence. When it is found that man and wife cannot live peacefully together, the only cure is to part amicably, thrashing should never be tolerated.

Winnipeg has had another murder at one of its brothels. The particulars are that a number of men among whom was John Cameron, went to a low house kept by one Walsh, on Point Douglass, on Sunday morning last, for a debauch and a quarrel ensued. Afterwards the gang started for home and Walsh instantaneously to the crowd killing Cameron instantly. A jury has rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts and Walsh and the female inmate of the house are under arrest.

Our readers will regret to hear of the failure of Messrs. Sword and Moor, plaining mill owners of this place, as they have been hard working, industrious and careful business men. Like many others they mistook the activity of two years ago as a permanency and sunk their capital in enlargements and improvements in their machinery, and when ready for a large business trade dropped off nearly altogether. These incidents in business life invariably result in disaster.

There has been a large quantity of wheat brought into the city during the last week, the amount being 28,000 bushels. The prices range as follows:

No. 1 hard	51 cents.
" 2 "	47 "
" 1 Regular	47 "
" 2 "	43 "
" 3 "	39 "

The Farmers' Union have shipped a considerable quantity of wheat through Selby's elevator.

At the city council meeting last week, the chief of police, as Health Inspector, presented a clean bill of health, and stated, there was not a single case of Typhoid or other fever in the city. This is gratifying intelligence and speaks well for the manner in which he has discharged his duties, but we would remind the citizens that the health of the city depends greatly on their co-operation with the authorities, in taking all sanitary precautions they can. Two great causes of Typhoid fever are impure water and contaminated milk, and in this city, abounding as it does in open and un-cemented wells, the danger of impurities from stables and privies, finding their way into them through the gravelly soil is very great. And it may not be generally known that milk placed in his that have only been rinsed in water containing sewage matter (however clear and sparkling that water may appear), is quite sufficient to convey the germs of disease; therefore we would suggest the propriety of boiling all drinking water, and scalding all milk, as far as practicable. If this simple suggestion was carried out we should hear but little of fever amongst us.

**DIED.**  
On Wednesday, October 23rd, Charles Francis, eldest son of Mr. Charles Adams, of Rosser Avenue, Brandon, aged 2 years and 3 days.

**MUNICIPALITY OF SIFTON.**

TAKE NOTICE, that a By-Law to authorize the construction of a Bridge over the Pipestone River, and a Bridge over Plum Creek, and other public Works, has been duly passed by the Council of the Municipality of Sifton; that the proceeds of the due passing of the said By-Law, and of the requirements of the Statutes in that behalf preliminary to its being so passed, having been complied with, have been submitted to His Honor the Judge or Acting Judge of the County Court of the Western Judicial District, who will be applied to for a Certificate as to said By-Law under the provisions of Sec. 157, 47 Victoria, Chapter 11, on or after the Third day of November, A.D. 1884.

Dated at Sandhurst, Ontario, the 20th day of September, 1884.  
W. G. KNIGHT,  
Clerk of the Municipality of Sifton.

**VITAL QUESTIONS.**

Ask the most eminent physician of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerve and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, calmness and refreshing sleep always?

And they will answer you unhesitatingly—  
"Some form of HOPBITTERS."

CHARTER 1.  
Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases of ailments peculiar to Women?"

Ask the same physicians:

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you—

"Hopbitters or Dr. Williams'!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients."

"Almost dead or nearly dying."

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scurvy.

Erysipelas.

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and in fact almost all diseases frail

Nature has to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

NOTE: None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Prepared by J. C. KAYAMACH, Post Master.

Winnipeg.

Dated 30th October, 1884.

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**STEAMSHIP OFFICE.**

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

**ALLAN LINE.**  
Sailing from QUEBEC every Saturday during Summer, and from PORTLAND and HALIFAX during Winter.

**DOMINION LINE.**  
Sailing from QUEBEC every Saturday during Summer, and from PORTLAND during Winter.


FOR THROUGH TICKETS, Staterooms, Berths, Plans, Lists of Sailings, &c., to or from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, or the Continent, or any other information, apply to

**JOHN C. TODD & SON,**  
AGENTS, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

**P. E. DURST,**  
THE PIONEER JEWELLER,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, Swiss and American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Engraving, Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.

**ROCKFORD WATCH,**



**THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.**

Also Agent for W. MILLIAM'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.**

**WANTED**  
FOUR GOOD GIRLS.—Apply at the Beaubien House.

**Servant Girl Wanted.**  
ONE acquainted with General House Work.—Apply to Mrs. M. Macdonald, near the Court.

**WANTED.**  
A GOOD General Servant. Apply at the office of Dr. Macdonald, 1st Ave., Brandon.

**PUBLIC****Meeting**

A MEETING OF THE

**Ratepayers & Citizens**

OF THE

**City of Brandon,**

Will be held at the

**CITY HALL,**

On FRIDAY Evening next,

At 8 O'clock, p.m.,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSING

**RAILWAY MATTERS**

At such Meeting the Citizens' Railway Committee will be recognized, and Communications of Importance will be read.

By Order of the City Council,

**T. MAYNE DALY, Jr.,**

Mayor.

Brandon, Oct. 27th, 1884.

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